UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Philadelphia, PA CR-05-440

vs.

February 29, 2008

ALTON COLES a/k/a NASEEM COLES, et al.,

2 2 7 2008

Defendant.

MIC Dep. Clerk

TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE R. BARCLAY SURRICK
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: MICHAEL J. BRESNICK, ESQUIRE

RICHARD A. LLORET, ESQUIRE

U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

615 Chestnut Street, Suite 1250

Philadelphia, PA 19106

For the Defendant:

Alton Coles

CHRISTOPHER D. WARREN, ESQUIRE

Law Office of Christopher Warren

1500 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19102

For the Defendant:

Timothy Baukman

EMILY CHERNIACK, ESQUIRE Law Office of Jack McMahon 1500 Walnut Street, Suite 900

Philadelphia, PA 19102

Audio Operator

INNA GOLDSHTEYN

Transcribed by:

DIANA DOMAN TRANSCRIBING

P.O. Box 129

Gibbsboro, New Jersey 08026-129

(856) 435-7172

FAX: (856) 435-7124

Email: Dianadoman@comcast.net

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service



Page 2 of 18

(Appearances continued)

For the Defendant: Monique Pullins

Westchester, PA 19381

P.O. Box 3574

For the Defendant: Asya Richardson

RONALD A. SMITH, ESQUIRE

LAURENCE HARMELIN, ESQUIRE

Ronald A. Smith and Associates 1617 JFK Boulevard, Suite 1240

Philadelphia, PA 19103

For the Defendant: Thais Thompson

PAUL J. HETZNECKER, ESQUIRE 1420 Walnut Street, Suite 911

Philadelphia, PA 19102

For the Defendant: James Morris

RONALD THOMPSON, ESQUIRE

3002 Lincoln Drive Suite J

Marlton, NJ 08053

WAYNE POWELL, ESQUIRE

811 Church Road

101 Parragon Building Cherry Hill, NJ 08002

INDEX PAGE Jury Question #1

Colloguy

(Court in Session)

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, you have taken a look at the question. I'll hear whatever input you want to give.

Mr. Lloret?

MR. LLORET: Certainly, Your Honor. Your Honor, I think that the -- in reviewing the question, it really boils down to an analysis of the statutory language.

Sort of going back to first principles, the statute, 848 Section C which defines a continuing criminal enterprise, part 2A says that the violation is part of a continuing series of violations, and in the relevant section, it says --

"...which are undertaken by such person in concert with five or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management."

In looking at the question, Your Honor, it seems that the jury is parsing this as does each defendant need to have been found to have individually managed, organized, or supervised five or more people. I believe that their focus is a little off and needs to be corrected.

The focus is whether the person occupies a position, not whether the person hands-on manages somebody or doesn't manage somebody. So for instance, Your Honor, in posit a organization where a -- a sophisticated drug dealer has only

Colloguy 5

three close confidents that he actually does hand-to-hand contact with and the rest of the organization really doesn't know him or doesn't get involved with him, nevertheless, he can occupy a position of management, supervisory position or organizational position with respect to a large number of individuals, certainly in excess of five.

A similar kind of analysis is at hand when one talks about dominion and control, that possession doesn't require that somebody have the gun in their pocket if they exercised dominion and control, that is, they have the capacity -- the capacity to exercise that organizational, managerial, or supervisory control.

So in this -- in this situation in response to this, I suggest, Your Honor, that the jury be carefully instructed again about the statutory language, that it is the -- the crucial distinction, the crucial issue is whether the person occupies a position of organized or supervisory position or any other position of management, and particularly, whether they have the capacity to do the things that one ordinarily associates with an organizer, a supervisor, or management, not whether they have, for instance -- and I don't know that specific examples are necessary, but the contrast is often somewhat troublesome, because you start getting into details, but I think that's where they have to be refocused.

It's certainly the case that each defendant's

Colloquy

culpability has to be evaluated as to each defendant. There is no question of that, and I think where they underline the word each, they can be reassured that each defendant has to be evaluated, but I think they've gotten a little off track in -- in the way they're phrasing the last sort of part of that question and they need to be refocused on the statutory language. Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. WARREN: Judge, I think the answer to this question, I kind of vacillated, went back and forth, but I think the answer to this question is found in the charge you recently read to the jury where you say the phrase in concert with five or more persons means some type of agreement or joint action, whether direct or indirect, with at least five other persons. So you've got to have an agreement with at least five other persons. It doesn't have to be at the same time, but you have to have an agreement with at least five other persons during the time period that the continuing criminal enterprise was acting.

And then the last sentence in the second paragraph on that in concert was the section that says the Government is not required to prove that the defendant managed, supervised, or organized these five or more persons at the same time. I think the converse of that is that the defendant in order to be convicted of this statute, you have to have an agreement with at least five other people, direct or indirect, I think the

Colloquy 7

language that they're talking about in their question focuses upon that direct or indirect language in this charge, and I think that's a reference to proof of the agreement. Joint action or the agreement can be proved either directly or indirectly, but I think you do have to exercise managerial, supervisory, or organizational control over five or more individuals. Now, they don't have to be the same five at any given point in time.

THE COURT: Well, the jury has asked whether you have to individually manage, organize, or supervise five or more people.

MR. WARREN: I think so. I think yes. I think what differentiates a -- what differentiates an ordinary member of a conspiracy from a drug kingpin as the statute is euphemistically referred to is that you do exercise organization, and it can be more than one individual as we charge the jury, but I think in order to convict either Mr. Coles or Mr. Baukman, they would have to find that each individual defendant exercised organization, managerial, or supervisory control over four -- five or more individuals. That would be my position.

THE COURT: Mr. Lloret, what is your response to that?

MR. LLORET: I think, you know, not to -- not to quibble, but I think in this instance, a careful reading is

Colloquy 8

appropriate. When Mr. Warren says to exercise, again, I have to look back at the statute, and I have to say -- and let me -- the Court's charge is instructive, Your Honor. There is a couple of things that are instructive that have already been charged, and I think correctly.

First, the element itself, Your Honor, doesn't speak of exercise. It -- it says fourth, that the defendant occupies the position of an organizer -- and this is at page 41 of the Court's -- well, this is the draft instruction, Your Honor, but this is the elements of CCE. It says occupied a position of an organizer, supervisor, or manager.

Now, the question of whether a conspiracy exists I think is a separate element. I mean, the -- the question of whether there is a -- an agreement with five or more persons, yes, there does have to be five or more people involved, but the specific element that we're talking about, Your Honor, and I think the jury is very focused on this and they indicate that they're focused on it is whether he occupies a position.

So it doesn't say in the statute, it doesn't say in the instruction that someone exercised, and that's not the verb that's used. So I think it would be slightly misleading to tell the jury that one has to exercise.

I think we are safest when we use the statutory language and reemphasize that that is what they have to find, that they occupied a position.

Colloquy 9

Now, with respect to explaining that, I think the Court really has in many -- in many instances, for instance, where it says means some type of agreement or joint action, whether direct or indirect, it certainly suggests in that and certainly can be clarified for them that the occupy a position does not have to be direct. It can be direct or indirect, that is, the agreement can be direct or indirect with five or more other persons, and I think it's clear under some of the examples that I've given that the occupancy of a position of an organizer, supervisor, or manager does not require that a defendant directly manage five people in the active sense. He can occupy a position, and that's -- that's my point, Your Honor. I think it's an important one here.

THE COURT: If the individual supervises or manages or organizes several people who in turn organize others, then the fact that there has been that kind of a delegation of authority doesn't preclude a finding of -- I think that's where this jury is focusing. They're trying to determine whether you have to have actually managed or organized one, two, three, four people, and they're trying to figure out who they were.

MR. LLORET: Exactly, Your Honor. I think that is, and that's why I say -- and this -- this sounds like a fine philosophical point, but, Your Honor, sometimes fine philosophical points intersect with the law. This is such an occasion.

Colloguy 10

They're really -- they're veering off into active verbs, and they're saying does somebody have to manage, supervise, or organize five or more people. Your Honor, that would be sufficient for a finding under the statute; that is, if they found that, it would be sufficient, but I say, Your Honor, it's not necessarily. That is, there can be the situation that Your Honor posits where there is indirect --

THE COURT: Well --

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MR. LLORET: -- supervisory position.

THE COURT: -- so isn't an appropriate response to this the answer the question is yes, however, you can supervise three or more persons who may in turn supervise the activities of others and still be found to have supervised five or more people.

MR. WARREN: Judge, I would --

THE COURT: The fact that there is a delegation of responsibility doesn't detract from that.

MR. WARREN: Well --

MR. LLORET: That is true, Your Honor, but I think there -- it's not just delegation that -- I think it is -- delegation is sort of a counter example to the sort of direct supervision model, which is clearly not -- it's one part of what can be liability, but it's not the whole scope.

There is the direct supervision. There is the delegation situation, but there is also, Your Honor, I think --

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Colloquy 11

and this is why I'm so insistent about the actual language of the statute being reemphasized to them. The statute does not make it -- it does not prescribe managing, supervising, or controlling or organizing. What it says is that the person has to occupy a position, and I think the safest way to instruct the jury so that it's -- it's a clear -- and it clearly complies with the -- the statute and with the Third Circuit case law and other case law is that the person -- you must find that the person occupies a position of supervisory management, managerial, or -- well, I think the language, it's organization, supervisory, or managerial position under the statute, and that is because in this case, it may be -- and the facts may -- may convince the jury that Tim Baukman was every bit a co-partner with Alton Coles but was not as actively involved in the day-to-day talking on the phone with ten people.

Now, it seems to me, Your Honor, that under the case law and under the statute in particular, if they find that Tim Baukman occupied a position of management, supervision, or -- or organization as a co-equal with Alton Coles, they can legitimately find that it was with respect to five or more persons without finding that Tim Baukman was on the phone telling Hakiem Johnson what to do or so and so what to do.

So I -- I stress, Your Honor, that I think the safest course in this is to utilize somehow in the instruction the

Colloquy 12

actual statutory prohibition, which is on occupying a position.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WARREN: Judge, I would point out the first time the jury asked this question, here is what you told them. The Government need not establish that the defendant managed five people at once, that the five acted in concert with each other, that the defendant exercised -- that's where the exercise language is coming from, a supplemental charge we've given them -- exercised the same kind of control over each of the five or even that the defendant had personal contact with each of the five.

I mean, that talks about individual exercise, I mean, and this language came directly from a Third Circuit case, as I recall.

THE COURT: It seems to me that it may be prudent to repeat that same language.

MR. LLORET: I think it may, Your Honor. I just -my only caveat is that I think one always tries to speculate
what the Third Circuit may view a thing, but I think when in
doubt, the statutory language, if one includes that, it's
always safest, because from -- from an Appellate standpoint,
whatever the jury's verdict, if the statutory language is
employed with explanatory material that's not contradictory to
the statutory language, I think that's the safest.

	Colloquy 13
1	THE COURT: All right.
2	. MR. LLORET: Thank you.
3	MR. WARREN: Judge, I would quickly point out the
4	statutory language which Mr. Lloret repeatedly refers says,
5	subsection A
6	"which are undertaken by such person in concert
7	with five or more persons with respect to whom such
8	person occupies a position of organizer, supervisor,
9	or management."
10	The organizer, supervisor, or management language
11	modifies or refers back to the five individuals with respect to
12	whom you have to I'd say it's exercise, you have to exercise
13	that sort of control.
14	So that's I believe that's Mr. Baukman's position
15	as well.
16	MS. CHERNIACK: Yes, it is, Your Honor. Emily
17	Cherniack for Mr. McMahon for Mr. Baukman.
18	MR. LLORET: Your Honor
19	THE COURT: Go ahead.
20	MR. LLORET: I will only respond to say that I
21	don't think that my hypothetical is is ill-advised in this
22	context. That is if Pay Crock from McDonalds doesn't know if

the guy flipping furthers at the McDonalds in Cleveland, Ohio,

he still -- and has never talked to him and has no idea of his

existence frankly other than as a general way that there is

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Colloquy 14 somebody out there, Ray Crock is still occupying a position, 1 2 and the fact that he's never talked to the burger flipper in Cleveland is irrelevant. 3 THE COURT: All right. 4 5 MR. LLORET: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 MR. WARREN: But then how then do you reconcile that 7 with us telling the jury last time defendant exerted some type of influence over another individual as exemplified by that 8 9 individual's compliance with the defendant's directions, instructions, occurrence. 10 Counsel, I'm going to take a THE COURT: All right. 11 12 couple of minutes to incorporate what you've said. We'll be 13 back. We'll charge the jury. We told them that they were going to be able to go home early today. So we will probably 14 15 give them the instructions and then let them go for the day. 16 MR. LLORET: Very well, Your Honor. 17 MR. WARREN: Does that mean we get to go too, Judge? No, Mr. Warren. 18 MR. LLORET: No. 19 MR. WARREN: We're going to say here and debate this point? 20 21 (Recess) 22 THE CLERK: Please rise. 23 (Jury in) 24

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, have a seat.

Members of the jury, you have sent a question out with regard

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Colloguy

to Count Two of the indictment that charges engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise.

In response to your question, you should understand that under the statute, the statutory provision, a person is engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise if that person violates the provisions of the Federal narcotics laws and such violations are part of a continuing series of violations of the Federal narcotics laws which are undertaken by that person in concert with five or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, supervisory position or any other position of management and from which such person obtains substantial income or resources. That is the definition of the crime. Those are the elements.

Now, I told you yesterday that the term organizer, supervisor, manager, that -- that term is given its ordinary meaning, and it's irrelevant that other persons may have exercised supervision superior to the defendant's supervision.

I also told you that the Government need not establish that the defendant managed five or more people at once, that the five acted in concert with each other, that the defendant exercised the same kind of control over each of the five, or even that the defendant had personal contact with each of the five. In essence, the management element is established by demonstrating that the defendant exerted some type of influence over another individual as exemplified by that

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Colloquy 16

individual's compliance with the defendant's directions or instructions or terms.

Now, you have asked me where more than one defendant is charged in engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise, does each defendant need to have been found to have individually managed or organized or supervised five or more people. Ladies and gentlemen, you should understand that a defendant who supervises three persons who in turn supervised the activities of several others can be found to have supervised and managed five or more persons. The mere delegation of authority does not detract from the defendant's ultimate status as an organizer or supervisor.

A defendant need not be the only manager, supervisor, or organizer or even the dominant manager, supervisor, or organizer. In fact, ladies and gentlemen, a co-defendant can also be a co-manager and still be included as one of the five with whom the defendant holds a supervisory position.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I hope that answers your question. If it does not answer your question, then I will attempt to give you further instructions, but I think that that may go to what you were trying to get to in your inquiry to the Court. If I am incorrect, write down your specific inquiry then and I will deal with it. Okay?

Now, you requested yesterday that you be excused at four o'clock, and I told you yesterday that I would honor that

Colloguy

request. Mr. Finney, will you bring the alternate jurors out? We will excuse the jurors until Monday.

THE CLERK: Please rise.

(Alternate Jurors Enter)

THE COURT: Okay. Have a seat. Okay. Again, I'm going to caution you. You've been deliberating in this case now since Monday and you've been talking together about this matter, but again, I caution you, when you leave here, you're going to be away from the courthouse over the weekend. We don't want you discussing the case with anyone, and we don't want anyone discussing the case with you, and that means anyone, ladies and gentlemen. Don't talk to friends. Don't talk to family about this matter. Don't -- if you are with each other for any period of time, don't discuss the case among yourselves. In other words, ladies and gentlemen, do not talk about this case at all over the weekend with anyone anywhere.

Don't do any investigation. Don't read anything about the case. There may be something in the newspapers.

Don't read it. Don't listen to anything should there be anything on the news. You're going to be away from the courthouse for quite a while, and I don't want you to forget these instructions.

So with that, the alternate jurors are invited back on Monday. The 12 original jurors, when you come back, go directly into the jury room. When all 12 of you are there,

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Case 2:05-cr-00440-RBS Document 820 Filed 04/21/08 Page 18 of 18 Colloquy 18 then you can begin and continue your deliberations, and the alternate jurors will go to the jury room that you have been in for the last four days, and if necessary, we will press you into service. All right? Counsel, we'll see you at 9:15 on Monday. (Court Adjourned) CERTIFICATION I, Maureen Emmons, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Date: 04 21 08 MAUREEN EMMONS DIANA DOMAN TRANSCRIBING